ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA

Advance of Omer Pacha towards Silistria.

THE CONTINUED BOMBARDMENT OF THAT PLACE.

IMPORTANT FROM DENMARK.

COUP D'ETAT AT COPENHAGEN

Our London, Paris, and Athens Correspondence

THE AMERICAN JAPANESE EXPEDITION. IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON,

dic., dio.,

The Cunard mail steamship Arabia. Capt. Judkins, ar-tived at half-past eight o'clock last night. She left Li-verpool at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 3d inst. The news is three days later than that of the Pacific. It is not of much importance. The Vienna Post states that, after conferring with the French and English commanders, Omer Pasha advanced fowards Sillistria with 90,000 men in two columns; his right wing leant on the heights near the Taban, and his left on the River Drists.

oft on the River Driste.

News from Bucharest of the 30th ult. states that the

Russians had been repulsed in an attack on one of the detached forts of Silistria, and that the Russians admit that the place is not likely to be taken for a fortnight.

On the 26th the Russians attempted to force the passage of the Danube at Turna, Simmitza and Guirgevo,

but were repulsed.

Austria, by the convention, will occupy Montenegro Albania and Servia, should any disturbances arise there Belgrade letters say the firman for carrying out this sti pulation is already signed.

Kaleh and Poti on the coast of Circassia have sur

rendered to the allied squadrons.

The independence of Georgia is said to have been pro-claimed, and the Princes banished will be recalled.

Advices from Pillan state an effective blockade had been established at Rigs. The news of the cannonading

Intelligence from Athens announces the occupation of the Pirsus by the French troops, the acceptance of the English and French terms by King Otho, who has pro-claimed neutrality, and effected a complete change of Ministry. It is stated that the Queen of Greece appears early demented on the subject.

The London Post says:—Authentic advices from Athens

The London Fost says:—Authentic savices from Athens report the defeat of an Egyptian corps with great loss by the Insurgents in Thessaly, who captured a gun, many arms, and 500 prisoners. As the source of mischief is stopped at Athens, it is hoped civil troubles will soon be Advices from St. Petersburg report exchange a shade ower. With regard to the dispatch of produce overland

For export, horses were scarce and cost of transport In spite of the repeated statements as to the exister of a blockade, a large sale of linseed has just been made in London, deliverable from ships now loading in the Sea

The news of the coup d'état in Denmark is looked upon here are a matter of exceeding gravity, as it is thought probable that England will be forced to treat his Majesty of Denmark with an expedition similar to that with which France has treated King Otho.

It is stated that Austria, on Monday, the 29th ult. ammoned Russia to evacuate the Turkish provinces en this is done, Congress may meet to settle ops of peace.

a is disposed to renew negotiations for peace.

The first steps towards the mobilization of the army

in Prussia have already been taken.

The U.S. mail steamship Washington, Capt. Lines arrived off Cowes on Friday morning, the 2d inst., an rooseded to her destination.
Cotton at Liverpool was firmer, having recovered one

hith of a penny.

Breadstuffs had been dull, but closed with partial revery and greater steadiness.

Consols, 91%.
There is a tremendous glorification in the English appers over an exploit of the British ships Arrogant and feels, which have succeeded in cutting out a merchant hip from under the guns of the fort of Ecknass. Sir stance as "one worthy of the brightest annals of British naval warfare." The two ships proceeded—one towing the other—up a narrow river, from the banks of which the enemy kept up a continuous fire of musketry, which the ships replied to with shell and grape. On arriving at the harber, Capt. Hall, of the Hecls, landed with a party of marines, and succeeded in carrying off a gun as a trophy. Then, taking in tow the only merchantman

leon. Up to the very last, indeed, till within a few days of the disruption of the connection, by the marriage of the Emperor with the fair Eugenia, family councils were held at her hotel in the Rue du Cirque, where King Jerome Bonaparte, the Princeas Mathilds and Louis Napoleon might be seen by the initiated in sarnest assais ve. Since his marriage the Countees de Beauregard has retained her hotel in Paria, as also a magnificent chatses at Beauregard. Her fortune is unposed not to be less than £10,000 s year, see her style of living is quite equal. The Paris Monitour officially announces that the occu-fition of Athens has been decided upon, and last night a the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Milnes, Lord ohn Russell stated that 0,000 men had been sent from rance to occupy the Pirems, and that as English regi-spat which had all this country would take part in the

cocceded, as was shown by a correspondence found in the possession of General Griras, taken in a late action. If I wave true that the King of Grace was opposed to the violation of friendly territory, the protection of the Al-lied forces would enable him to persent it.

Marshal St. Aroaud, it is said, will have full powers, ne new ambassador having been appointed in the stead of General Baraguay d'Hilliers.

A question was put in the House of Commons last night, respecting the last protocol signed at Vienna.

Mr. Blackett acquired if the text of the protocol last signed by the representatives of the four Powers at Vienna conveyed any recognition or sanction of the first article of the treaty lately concluded between Austria and Prussia, by which the contracting Powers reciproally guaranteed to each other the possession of their German and non-German territories.

Lord J. Russell said the protocol contained no such special recognition or sanction. The four Powers recognised, in the two treaties lately concluded between Austria and Prussia and Great Britain and France respectively, a tendency to confirm and maintain the principles consecrated by the Vienna protocols, namely, the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire, and the evacuation of the Principalities by the Russian troops.

LONDON, May 30, 1854.

Political Attitude of Portugal—Real Value of the New Protocol—Russia not so carily Subduced as was Supposed—Plan of Campaign of the Allies—Resources of Russia and Aer Political Destiny.

The refusal of the Portuguese government to join England in the Russian war, is a significant fact. This government has always been a pet of England. It was to preserve it that she buckled on her armor in the great Poulinair war, and she has always been at the expense of keeping a fleet in the Tagus. Now the refusal of the

vernment has always been a pet of England. It was to preserve it that she buckled on her armor in the great Feninaular war, and she has always been at the expense of keeping a fleet in the Tagus. Now the refusal of the Portuguese to join England is of scarcely any value, considering the elight material aid she could afford; but it shows that the Fortuguese do not consider England, even united with France, omnipotent against Russia, and it shows, also, that the sympathies of the Portuguese government are with the Autocrat absolutist.

The English and French journals are again reiterating for the fittieth time, that the Northern Powers are appraching the Western alliance, and are giving signs of a breach with Russia. Vienns protocols have again been signed by England, Prussia, France, and Austria. The people are sick of this trifling, and will not believe that Austria and Prussia will go against Russia until they see them in the battle-field against her. The funds, indeed, have gone up both in France and England, on account of these protocols; but there is as much roguery on the stock exchange as there is treachery in Austria and vaciliation in Prussia. The English journals admit that Denmark would ere this have joined the Western alliance if she did not fear the treachery-of England, who would leave her to the vengeance of Russia when the war is over.

if she did not fear the treachery of England, who would leave her to the vengeance of Russia when the war is over.

The attack on Sebastopol has not yet been confirmed. It is even declared on good authority, that it is impossible to take Sebastopol without the assistance of the military, and that the French Admiral has written home for troops for service in the Crimes. An army is to be formed in France for service in the Baltic. Everything tends to show that the chastisement of the Czar is not so easy a matter as was imagined. The Russians, though receiving powerful checks on the Danube from the heroic Turks, are still advancing, and it is believed that the great stand against the Northern Colossus will be made by Turkey, France and England at the Balkans. By the time the Russians have arrived at that mountain range, they will be hemmed in by the allied forces, and if they are defeated, then there will be no retreat for them, and they will be cut to pieces. Immense preparations have, however, been made for defending Constantinople in the last extremity, at about fourteen miles from that capital.

The accounts circulated respecting the revolutionary

however, been made for defending Constantinople in the last extremity, at about fourteen miles from that capital.

The accounts circulated respecting the revolutionary discontent said to prevail amongst the people in the heart of Russia, may be looked upon as wholly unfounded. Russia, according to the French and English journals some time since, was so poor that she could not afford to go to war. Cobderr said she could be crumpled up like a piece of paper, yet she has raised money enough to move immense armies and bribe kings and governments to covertly assist her. It was stated also that the Russian soldiers were discontented—that they died off as fasts as they were formed into an army; and yet we find them making headway against the powerful and courageous armles of the Turks. The romancing of the English Journals respecting the inability of Russia to go to war, and as regards all the incidents of the war itself, is most remarkable, considering the matter of fact character of the English people. There cannot now be a doubt but that the resources of the Russians are immense, and that the Russian people share with their Emperor his love of conquest. They are now migrating southward from instinct, and it will require a powerful rampart to a rrest their progress. Thousands in England believe that the old Tostament prophecies are about to be fulfilled, and that it was ordained by God that Mahomedism should be banished from Europe at the present time, through the instrumentality of Russia.

the instrumentality of Russia.

Our Parts Correspondence.

Paris, Thursday, May 25, 1854.

Feast of the Ascension—Paris Gaping from the Dearth of Political Excitement—Fortunes of a Well known London Courtesam—Truth Stranger than Fiction.

This being the feast of the Holy Ascension, and one observed with especial deference by the fastisful disciples of the Roman Catholic church, the city of Paris, which, like the smooth water of some glassy lake, takes impression from the slightest breeze, assumes a marked change in its aspect. Despite the earnest real and powerful elequence of the hierarchy, the Sabbath still witnesses the money changer's spirit; and the mart and magain invite with all their creature comforts and mundane vanities, a systematic violation of the Seventh day of Rest. Not so the Feast of the Ascension, when even the magnificent depote for the sustenance of the Gallie stomach make as short work of it as the sneesing bargaining genius of the people will admit. All shops, however, and warehouses, and public offices, and even the bureaux of many of the daily journals, are hermetically sealed for that was afford, he made his way back to the fleet, with
the less of only two men.

Prince Gortschakeff is recalled to St. Petersburg. It
is surmised he will be sent on a special mission to the
German courts.

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It is said that the encanation of Leaser Willschia and the sent of the German Prevent, as it was trained the section of the German Prevent, as it was trained to do, the Oar has given confers to recovery?

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PARIS, Monday, May 29, 1854. Parts, Monday, May 29, 1854.

Darkoming of the Political Horizon—"The Small Cloud in the West"—M. Drouym de L'Huys on Cuba—The Prince of the Mountain again Unmanageable—The Minister of Marine Restored to Fanor—The Gear's Method of Dealing with Ugly Fasts—Royal and Diplomatic Banquets in Honor of Queen Victoria's Birth Day—Agitation in Favor of Closing the Paris Shops on the Sabbath—A Royal Surprise—Paris Gossip—Theatres, de.

There are signs abroad that the political horizon is gradually though surely deepening its shadows.

There are signs abreed that the political horizon is gradually though surely deepening its shadows.

The position of America in respect to Spain is by no means the most insignificant of the ominous portents. The "small cloud in the West" is now an engrossing topic in diplomatic circles, and M. Drouin de L'Huys is known to have said that a storm in that quarter would be a Godsend to the Cear too fearful to think of. The opinion is certainly se prevalent as almost to be general that the present juncture offers an opportunity to the United States, of which, it cannot be supposed, she will not naturally avail herself.

not naturally avail herself.

The late bickerings which have occurred in the Ottoman ministry, the cause of which has been attributed to certain omissions of Prince Napoleon, in not properly complimenting Reschid Pacha while he was deprecating the contemplated removal of the press Tarticis Ambassador to the imperial court of the Rulleries, has provoked discussions as to the general capabilities of Prince Napoleon's character. In the early days of his imperial coursin's Presidency, an opinion prevailed that, with an exterior resemblance to his greatancestor, this prince united a very large portion of his talent; and those who know him best assert that he only requires a fair field to justify such opinions. But whatever may be his ability, it a certain that it is very much neutralised by a crotchety and the court of Rapin, where, it may be remembered, he suddenly fung up his credentials, and returned before the appointment of his successor, and the course he chose to adopt in the National Assembly as Prince of the Mountain; and now it is observed, whether his fault or not, he scarcely lands at Constantinople ere the prime minister sonds in his resignation.

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In the second of reet, and tramped it to M. Delille's fascinating warehouse. It was some time before the fact was discovered, but when it was, great was the empressement throughout those regions of silk and taffety. The eagle has already lifted its wings over Delille's fair portal, and if Louis Philipps,'s widow were to return to Paris, perhaps the obsequious marchand would forget that he ever condescended to kiss her feet.

lifted its wings over Dellie's fair portal, and if Louis Philippa's widow were to return to Paris, perhaps the obsequious marchand would forget that he ever condescended to hiss her feet.

Yesterday the fountains played at St. Cloud, and the races were held on the plain of Satory at Versailles, the Emperor and Empress honoring them with their presence. It being Sunday, no Americans of note were present. The imperial party purpose continuing their sojourn at St. Cloud till the formation of the Champ de Marche, in the neighborhood of Bologue, is completed, when they proceed thither forthwith. The Empress will enjoy the see bathing while Napoleon is occupied with his military duties. The good folks at Dieppe, who had bargained for a perpetuity of the imperial favors which they received last summer, are in despair.

The Austrian navy—and every thing connected with that power is interesting just now—consists of 63 vessels: six frigates, due corvettes, seven brigs, dire schooners, two luggers, thirty four pinnaces, nineteen gun-basta, and fitteen steamers. Of the six frigates, one has 60 guns, another 80, and the four others 42, 32, 31, and 10 guns. The total is 744 guns.

The The total is 744 guns.

The Theatre Lyrique has a brilliant success with M. Méry's "Maitre Wolfram." The scane lies in Germany. The prem and the music rival cach other in grace, sweetness, and originality of style and treatment, and "Maitre Wolfram." The scane lies in Germany. The prem and the music rival cach other in grace, sweetness, and originality of style and treatment, and "Maitre Wolfram." The scane lies in Germany. The prem and the march of the Grand and different and the march of the Grand and different and the march of the French army. At the Versailles races yesterday the English national anthem was played more than once.

PARIS, Mai 29, 1854.

La Profesole de Vienna. See Sances et english national anthem was played more than once.

PARIS, Mai 29, 1854. Le Protocole de Vienne-Ses causes et ses effets pro-bables-La flotte alliée dans la Baltique et la Mer Noire-Antagonisme du Prince Napoléon et de l'Ambassadeur anglais à Constantinople, et rem-placement de M. Baraguay-d'Hilliers-Réorgani-sation de l'Armée de Paris-Ajournement de la

sation de l'Armée de Paris—Ajournement de la Session du Corpa législatif—La grossesse de l'Impératrice démentie—Neutralité politique de la Reine Marie-Amèlic—M. de Salvandy se rallie—La Princesse de Beauffremont retrouvée—Littérature—Beaux Arts—Dernières nouvelles.

L'aspect de la situation extérieure est devenue incontestablement plus favorable aux puissances occidentales; le nouveau protocole de Vienne qui relle les deux traltés austro-prussien et anglo-français, fait prêter pour le moment à la France et à l'Angleterre, sinon un concours actif, au moins un appui terre, sinon un concours actif, au moins un appui moral par la Prusse et l'Autriche. A quel motif peut-on attribuer cette contradiction apparente des deux grandes Cours Germaniques avec les principes qui paraissent les enchaîner à la cause de la Rus-sie?... Il y en a plusieurs.—L'agression du Czsr est tellement un acte de vol., qu'il n'est plus permis de a'y associer-d'autant qu'il n'a pas été soutenu avec l'énergie et la promptitude du succèa; le brigan-dage audacteux qui détrousse instantanément une caravane, l'usurpation qui escamote lestement une couronne, ont des chances d'impunité dans une réussite qui ne laisse pas aux victimes et aux témoins le temps de se reconnaître ; fixis la filou-terie qui se débat longtemps les mains dans la poche, finit tôt ou tard par amener l'intervention du gendarme : le gendarme, c'est le sens moral euro-

Permis de croire que l'Autriche et la Prusse cussent agi autrement, si le Czar avait été plus ben-reux et avait tout d'abord frappé des coups plus dé-claifs. Pour le moment, elles sont génées par cette occupation prolongée des provinces Danubiennes, inquiétées par les accidents insurrectionnels qui

puissances maritimes beaucrup plus occupées à protéger les detroits que les frontières, et songe at plus encore à recueillir des avantages pour leur commerce marchand qu'à assurer l'intégrité de la ligne du Danube : on peut de reste les convictes de ligne du Danube ; on peut du reste ici ouvrir une parenthèse pour faire remarquer que, dans ce ré-sultat final, l'Angleterre comme toujours recueillira tous les fruits de la guerre, et la France paiera sa gloire; on parlait même—je ne sais si le fait-a quel-que fondement—d'une entente spéciale et secrète de l'Angleterre et de l'Autriche à ce point de vue-

en dehors des conventions générales. Le maréchal Paskewisch serait sur le point de Le marcchal Paskewisch serait sur le point de prendre Silistrie, d'après les dernières nouvelles; mais il est probable qu'une victoire des Russes, de ce côté, ne leur servirait qu'à faire honorablement la paix, puisqu'ils ne pourraient profiter de leur vic-toire, le passage des Balkans, opéré par eux, sem-blant (d'après l'annexe du traité austro-prussien) en-gager l'Autriche et la Prusse à se liguer avec les puissances occidentales. issances occidentales.

Dans la Baltique, on n'a pas pris le fort de Gustaws ferd, comme le bruit en avait couru, mais on a dé-truit les forts d'Hango, près de l'endroit où il y eut me bataille navale, en 1714, entre les Suédois et les Russes. Le vice-amiral Parseval-Deschênes, et sa flotte, si longtemps fictive, courent sprès l'amiral Napier, et faisait avant-hier demander de ses nouvelles au ministère de la marine française.

Dans la mer Noire on croit à un coup préparé

contre Sebastopol.

La conduite du prince Napoléon, envoyé à Constantinople, n'a pas lieu de satisfaire son cousin impérial, qui l'a revêtu de sa conflance; il a signalé son arrivée en faisant maintenir à la légation française à Paris Vely-Pacha, dont l'incapacité est no-toire, et dont le remplacement avait été décidé en conseil par le Sultan, avec l'intervention active de lord Redcliffe et sur les instances de Mustapha Pacha, père de Vely, (qui le ruine et le compromet).

Le général Baraguay-d'Hilliers, ce brouillon telle-ment proverbial qu'il a du être rappelé par son gou-vernement (qui manque cependant complétement d'hommes, même médiocres), avait monté la tête au prince en l'irritant contre l'influence anglaise, qu'il accusait de contrecarrer ou d'annihiler tout ce que faisait l'envoyé français (en ce cas lord Redeliff faisait bien) et c'est par le maintien de Vely-Pacha que Baraguay-d'Hilliers a voulu engager une dernière bataille contre l'influence anglaise avant de rentrer en France. La déférence étourdie du prince à ses suggestions, l'antagonisme maladroit entretenu par lui à Constantinople entre la France et l'Angle-terre, qui ont tant besoin d'union, tout cela a été fort mal vu aux Tuileries.

On croit toujours que M. Thouvenet remplacera

fort mal vu aux Tuileries.

On croit toujours que M. Thouvenet remplacera le général Baraguay-d'Hilliers.

M. de Habnes est l'objet de grandes attentions aux Tuileries. Le bruit court que Mme de Seibach (fille M. de Nesselrode, ministre russe,) a tourné le dos à cet Autrichien trop occidental; mais la conduite de Mme de Seibach eût été dans ce cas bien peu logique, car en sa qualité de femme du ministre de Saxe elle dine souvent aux Tuileries.

On va refaire l'armée de Paris, disloquée par les emprunts qu'on lui a faits pour les camps différents. Le général d'Hautpoul, qui se dit commandant de l'armée du Midi, parle avec une grande vantardise de... ses exploits futurs... en Italie..., en supposant que l'Autriche bronche.

C'est le 2 juin que finit la session du Corps législatif; le jeudi ler l'Empereur reçoit les députés pour leur faire compliment de leur obéissance. Il ne fant pas trop plaisanter cette bonne assemblée si elle n'a pas une seule fois pu constituer un ceto contre aucan des projets présentés; si elle alivré M. de Montalembert, elle s, en définitive, opposé 39 voix de minorité à la dernière loi anti-cléricale de l'Instruction publique, sans compter de courageuses abstentions ... Et, à propos d'abstention, il y aura une loi que, grâce è ce même système, elle nura évité de voter : il s'agit de l'étrange projet qu'i met les municipalités de Toulouse et de Marseille (Bordeaux à été effacé de la loi par faveur, et sur lea réclamations de ses députés) sous le régime de Paris et de Lyon, où le conseil municipal est nommé directement par le gouvernement. Il paraît que, d'après le retard calculé de la commission chargée du travail, la loi ne pourra être discutée cette année ; le gouvernement paraît y consentir (ce qui diminu le mérite de ce courage d'inertie des députés.

Cette hostilité contre les puissances municipales n'en est pas moins en ce moment le fonds de la politique intérieure du gouvernement. Tôt ou tard ces franchises seront confisquées en masse par un grand projet et déjà dans le Conseil d'Eta

Conseil d'Etat ait eu la prétention de soustraire à leur surveillance les crédits supplémentaires qu'il s'ouvre dans l'intervalle des sessions.

Une autre préoccupation du gouvernement était, comme vous le savez, l'accroissement de l'influence cléricale, il met une grande persévérance à faire acheter par la ville de Paris le collége Stanisias, qui tombe en déconsture sous la direction d'un prêtre nommé Goeshler—jul converti, à qui l'archevéché a retiré (pour cause) le droit de confesser des femmes—notes que M. Fortoul, Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, veut laisser là direction de l'établissement à ce prêtre (il lui suffiit que l'établissement étale, par le l'establissement de la ville, me donnerait que quarante ou cinquante pour cent à ses créanciers, ce qui fernit que la ville n'essocierait à une quasi-faillite. Le Conseil Municipal qui avait voté le premier article il y a dix jours, a paru hostile au reste du projet vendredi dernier après une séance orageuse—une maladresse du Préfet a compromis beaucoup l'affaire; il aurait bien y succomber. Cette intimidation maladorite (on se rappelle qu'elle a été exercée également sur le Corps Législatif à propos de l'affaire Montalembert) a révolté le Conseil fout entier.

M. Fortoul avait du malheur le même jour, car il échousit à l'Académie des Inscriptions et belles lettres contre M. Longpérier—bien qu'il se fut préalablement défait par voie d'intimidation d'un concurrent. Mr. Egger, professeur qui dépend de sa nomination.

préalablement défait par voie d'intimidation d'un concarrent. Mr. Egger, professeur qui dépend de sa nomination.

L'Empereur veut aller habiter l'Elysée, résidence qu'il aime beaucoup, et s'est fort irrité des retards qu'on apporte à l'achèvement des travaux. L'Impératrice se donne toujours à l'Empereur l'espoir d'aucun héritier.

L'Empereur, suivant sa double politique, se réjouit de l'appui de l'Autriche avec les conservateure, et n'enlève pas tout espoir cependant aux grandes notabilités italiennes réfugiées ici, quant à l'indépendance de la péninsule. En attendant on sévit beau coup contre les réfugiés obscure, spécialement ceux qui écrivent dans les journaux étrangers.

La reine Marie Amélie va revenir de Génes par l'Allemagne, et ne verra ni le comte de Chambord, ni la duchesse d'Orléans, n'adhérant ainsi ni à la fusion ni au contraîre. On affirme que M. de Salvandy, ancien ministre de Louis Philippe, et qui a travaillé à la fusion, a demandé une audience à l'Empereur, et veut être s'anteur.

La princesse de Baufiremont est retrouvée; elle était dans un convent d'on élle intente un procès en séparation à son mari.

Rien dans la sphère dramatique et littéraire de remarquable—si non un petit fait caractéristique. On avait fait une pièce à un petit théatre sur la libération du puissiler Giraud à Lyon; elle se terminait heureusement, mais au moment de la jouer on apprend qu'on lui a coupé la jambe et qu'il se meurt. On hééite si on changera le dénoument on si on laissera là la pièce.

DERNIERES NOUVELLES.

Le bruit court de la prise définitive de Sillistrie. A la date du 15 Odessa n'avait point été de nouveau homberdée.

On m'effirme que l'Autriche veut, dans le conflit,

A la date du lo Odessa n'avant poins etc de nouveau hombardée.

On m'affirme que l'Autriche veut, dans le conflit, gagner de s'établir sur la Mer Noire. Elle aurait été surtout déterminée à son attitude occidentale par le désir d'assurer sa pré-éminence sur l'Allemagne à l'aide de la France et de l'Angleterre.

L'entente est plus que jamais rétablie entre les Tuileries et l'Espagne ou l'on favorise un coup d'Etat; on l'attend de jour en jour au départ du roi Othon.

Othon,

Our Greek Correspondence.

ATRIM, Greece, May 17, 1854.

Greece as It really Is, and Not as It is Represented—Her Astonishing Progress since the War of Independence—Coractly and Energy of the Greeks as a People—Ruinous Effects of the late Measures of the Maritime Powers—Is Sympathy to be Shown only for Turkey by Christian States —Appeal to the People of the United States on Behalf of Greece.

The French papers being us the startling news that Athona is in a state of anarchy! Travellers arriving here from Copatantinople inform me that they were set.

vised by some of the consuls there, so't to trust themsolves in Greece, so serious, so threataing, was the
present state of affairs throughout the length and
breadth of this unhappy land! The actual condition of
things will hardly sustain these suggestions.

I entered the port of the Pirsus on the 5th of this
month. Passing between an English and Prench ship of
war and a Prussian war steamer—the former of which
were taking up their position on the right of the little
harbor, though apparently without reference to any hostill intentions—our boat came to anchor near a small
facet of Greek merchant vessels, which had here folded
their white wings, alarmed at the clang of arms which
ring along their familiar shores. As soon as a few hours ring along their familiar shores. As soon as a few hours of quarantine were over, I landed in the well built cheer-ful looking town before me, and took a carriage across

the Attic plains to "augsta thems," which agreeably disappointed me by its prosperous thriving appearance, its cheerful aspect, its picturesque position. Is this the place, I asked myself, that not a quarter of a century age could hardly bear the distinguished appellation of a "flahing village?" Are these noble looking men that now throng the streets those base hirelings, those crafty cut throats, they have so long been represented to be? I cannot, will not believe it.

When, a few weeks ago, I entered the town of Hermopolis, in the island of Syra, and was told that it had sprung up within about twenty-five years, and that too from Syratic energy alone, when I learned that her flourishing schools, her churches, her elegant houses, her well paved streets, and her almost counties merchant craft that crowded her finely sheltered port, were the result of a faw years of peace, and the exercise of that native esgrit which marks the Greek of the Levant. I could not but assent to a declaration, made in my hearing, by a late governor of Sparta: "These are a sufficient proof that these people are capable of self-government." I compared its cleanliness—which is never a feature in an Eastern town, its thrift, its government, its police regulations, its facilities for business, with what I had seen and experienced in Turkish cities, I and was filled with astonishment and admiration. Athens no less pleased and surprised me; and when I one day expressed to an intelligent native the pleasure I experienced in witnessing such advance ment, he exclaimed: "Do not our schools, our system of education, show our desires to rank among civilized nations." Can the Modelem population be compared with ours? And which, think you, should have European protection and sympathy? Which should hold this fair land, which is indeed all Helenic? Is not our religion the same as yours? Are not our purpliples, our aspirations the same? And what have Other promiss to the contrary, and who consequently can never a subject of a day and the work of the su

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

integer to be a fille recention of the further recipiests of the second street the fort should be present the forther and the fille second street the fort should the present the forther and the fille second street the forther should be forther and the fille second street the forther and the forther and the fill second street the forther and the forther and the fill second street the fill second street the fill second street the forther and the fill second street the fill second street the forther and the fill second street the fill s

is preparing to go to the assistance of the place. The raistance of Sillistria continued with success on the 20 May.

Turkish accounts (through Vienna) state that on the 20 Turkish accounts (through Vienna) state that on the 21 Turks was altogether false, and the word capitulation is never been uttered. There were 20,000 Russians, it was ald, around Sillistria. Operations from the islands of the Paulue were again suspended in consequence of the height of the river. The damages done to the fortiste tions by the bombardment, were repaired almost as some as made. The Russians, at the demand of the Turks have promised not to direct their fire on the hospitals. I atest accounts do not mention the personal presence of Prince Paskiewitch before Sillistria. He had ordere General Gortschakoff, who was at Karasu, to march to Sillistria with the artillery of reserve, but the General being kept in check by Omer Pacha, had not been able to effect that movement. So late as May 26, the communications were open between Sillistria and Shumla.

The French papers discuss the problitties of Sillistria holding out, and come to the conclusion that its fall is not imminent.

REPORTS FROM OTHER POINTS OF THE DANGEL According to Russian advices, the Turks have evacuated Turtukal, Nicopolis, and Sistowa, and the Russians have occupied those places.

From Schumia, 26th May, it was telegraphed that Gen. Paskiewitch had countermanded the reinforoments ordered from Bucharest and Ibralia. This had given rise to a report that he intended to raise the stege of Silstria.

to a report that he intended to raise the asset of mistria.

Stender Bey, on the 22d of May had a reacourte with the Russians near Turns, and had sent in many prisone to Kalafat.

Oner Pasha, Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Ragine had reviewed the Turkish army. Marshal St. Arnaud made a flattering speech, to the effect that he was happy to serve with such troops as the Turkis have proved themselves to be.

There are now 80,090 French troops at Gallipoli. Marshal St. Arnaud has issued to them the following proclamation:—

mation:—
Soldings of France—

We are on a foreign strand, but the Sultan is our ally and treats us with hospitality. Do you know what the equal of the master of the house. You will not abuse this hospitality in the Orient? The guest is made the equal of the master of the house. You will not abuse this hospitality. We are come hither to defend our ally against the barbarous aggressions of the Crar. Our mission is great; and if, with the assistance of God, we succeed in accomplishing it, we shall cover ourselves with glory, as did our ancestors. Our Emparer thinks only of the glory of France, and of your welfare. He expects from you, in the struggle against the barbarians of the North, the courage and valor which will increase the glory of our country. Let Vive l'Empereur be our war cry, for it is that which led our immortal ancestors to victory. With the cry of Vies l'Empereur we will conquer or die.

THE ALLIED FLEETS IN THE BALTIC AND

be our war cry. for it is that which led our immortal ancestors to victory. With the cry of Yie Pisapersus we will conquer or die.

THE ALLIED FLEETS IN THE BALTIC AND WHITE SEAS—REPORT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF HANGOE.

We have received the following details of the most recent operations in the Baltic, at Hangoe Roads, on May 23d:—

The allied fleets, with the commander-in chief, arrived on the 20th ult., and anchored within range (extense) of the enemy's guns. The walls and embraures were crowded with the Russian soldiers, who stood at their quarters as they approached. They did not fire. The ships and forts thus remained allently watching each other's movements until May 22d, when the programms was altered for one of a more exciting character.

Three insular forts protect the entrace to the harbor, massive structures composed of huge blocks of grantle, easemated, evidently heavily armed with guns as well as mortars.

The principal fort, called Gustavus Svard, sweeps the approach to the harbor with a long tier of guns, as berefet, and also from casemate batteries beneath. Two other forts, Doman's Holm and Gustavus Adolphus, to the eastward of the central fort, rake the entrance, and are pierced with embraures looking to seaward. The shore all around is covered with masked batteries, raised in commanding positions, conceased by tree and branches, and not very readily distinguished.

In the afternoon of May 22, the B. B. Dragon, Captain Wilcox, was ordered to take up a position close by an island. She immediately opened fire. The first shot (the experimental one.) was good in direction, but fall a very little short; the second struck the fort about the centre of the wall; the succeeding ones commenced ploughing up the turf forming the breastwork on the summit of the walls and sending the facines and anal bags flying into the sort of the proposite aids of the Proposite aids of the Proposite aids of the Small, narrow, rocky island in question, and opposite aids of the small, narrow, rocky island in question, and oppo